

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"BUREAU" Capt. H. Formes	FRIDAY, 3 P.M., 4th December
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"GORDON" Capt. B. Wilhelm	WEDNESDAY, 16th December
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	Beginning of January, 1909.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1908.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	7th Dec., 7 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	ARMAND BEHIC	Gaillonnet	8th Dec., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	TOMKIN	Charbonnel	21st Dec., 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	DUMERA	Boyer	22nd Dec., at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 to £27.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,

ACTING AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1908.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on of about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	First half Dec.	JAVA	First half Dec.
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half Dec.	SHANGHAI	First half Dec.
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	First half Jan.	JAVA	First half Jan.
TJIKINI	JAVA	First half Jan.	JAPAN	First half Jan.
TJIMAH	JAVA	First half Jan.	SHANGHAI	First half Jan.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	First half Feb.	SHANGHAI	First half Feb.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands, India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.
YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,
Hongkong, 30th November, 1908.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" sail from HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK and COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity. THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILATING.

For further information apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS,

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 37.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft.; bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 36.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 15 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.

Lobbers, Soots, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

Shipping—Steamers.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOWANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line. Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted). Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shameen.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shameen, Canton, or to their Agents.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

Hotels.

HOTEL PLEASANTON,

No. 17 Water Street, Yokohama.

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL—Newly Opened and Furnished Suites or Single Rooms, Private Baths, Modern Sanitary Fittings, Electric Light, Up-to-date Appointments, Renowned Cuisine, Dark Room for Photographers. Charges Moderate.

HENRY LUTZ,

MANAGER.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GATE, the PEAK, near the TEMPLE TERMINUS Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and

EXPRESS TRAINS Co.
(THE GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907.

D. NOMA,

PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER

AND

THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO MARKS.

No. 60 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, then H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having 4,000 testimonials from all sources.

My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. In tattooing unlike some species of engravings, care must be taken to have the work done in a perfect, high toned manner. In order to take special precaution against possible dangers, I use fresh materials daily.

The copying of Portraits with distinct maintenance a speciality.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1908.

Intimations.

ST. ANDREW'S BALL.

THE following ARTICLES remain unclaimed:—
LACE HEAD WRAP.
CREAM NET SCARF.
WOOLLEN SHAWLS.
CASHMERE SCARF.
CHIFFON SCARF.
FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS.
D. WOOD,
Hon. Sec.,
St. Andrew's Society,
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1908. [1040]

NETHERLANDS LLOYD OF AMSTERDAM AND BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to accept Fire and Marine Risks at Current Rates.
CRUZ, BASTO & CO.,
Hon. Sec., 11th November, 1908. [978]

THE IMPERIAL COLONIAL CLUB.

THE above Club is formed chiefly for COLONIAL and OVER-SEAS MEMBERS; it is situated at No. 84, Piccadilly (the centre of Clubland), opposite the Green Park. The Club has a Bridge Section, Reception, Dining, Billiard Room, Smoking Lounge, Reading Room and Library. Ladies are eligible as Members. Entrance Fee, Five Guineas, Annual Subscription, Five Guineas. Further particulars from THE ORGANISING SECRETARY, 84, Piccadilly, W. London, 19th August, 1908. [769]

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS, from Shanghai, has re-opened their FURNITURE STORE at No. 39, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL. The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE of every description can be made to order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firm and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as follows:—
"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co.

ORDERS, punctually attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1907. [795]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	NIGHT CARS.
7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.	8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	SUNDAYS,
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon ... Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	12.00 noon to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
7.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	6.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	7.00 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	7.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	8.30 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	9.00 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	9.30 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 noon ... Every 15 minutes.	10.00 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	10.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	11.00 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	11.30 p.m. to 12.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	12.00 p.m. to 12.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.00 p.m. to 12.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	6.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	7.00 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	7.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	8.30 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	9.00 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	9.30 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.00 p.m. to 12.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	10.00 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	10.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	11.00 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	11.30 p.m. to 12.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	12.00 p.m. to 12.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.00 p.m. to 12.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	6.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	7.00 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	7.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	8.30 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	9.00 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	9.30 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.00 p.m. to 12.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	10.00 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	10.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	11.00 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	11.30 p.m. to 12.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	12.00 p.m. to 12.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.00 p.m. to 12.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	6.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

Intimation.

Powell's
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.SMART
Tweed
and
Cloth
Costumes.Serviceable
Jackets,
from \$11.50 each.Golf
Jerseys,
In great variety,
from \$4.50 each.Dainty
Underskirts.Laces,
Ribbons,
Corsets,
Gloves,
Underwear,
Hosiery,Shoes,
&c., &c., &c.PARISIAN
MILLINERY
at
Moderate Prices.POWELL'S
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1908.

THIS APPEAL COURT.

(Continued from page 5.)

8837/1906.

Government House,
Hongkong, 6th October, 1908.

Sir,—I regret to learn from your letter of September 29th, that my explanation of the actual words used by me in reference to the Court of Appeal and which I had believed would entirely dispose of Your Honour's cause of protest have not had that result.

2. Your Honour contends that "no one who is familiar with the work of a Judge" could attribute to him any but the highest motives when hearing an Appeal, whatever his decision might be. But the words used by me ("insinuation" and "alleged" &c.) made it, I had hoped, amply clear that I was not referring to well-informed persons but to disappointed litigants and irresponsible critics. I expressed in fact only the views which I have understood yourself and Mr. Justice, Wise to have affirmed. The words of the letter in this connection (forwarded to me as an enclosure in Your Honour's letter of the 29th February, 1908), were:—"As at present constituted the Appeal Court consists of the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judge, from one of whom the appeal necessarily lies, and the Chief Justice has a casting vote. The result is that anyone who has the money will appeal against the decision of the Puisne Judge (in consequence of the casting vote) but that no one will appeal against a decision of the Chief Justice unless he intends to carry the case to the Privy Council."

3. In reply to your third paragraph I can only repeat the statement made by me in my observations on the Estimates after giving due prominence to the fact that Your Honour held the view that a Third Judge was necessary to cope with the work of the Supreme Court, viz.,—that after consulting those best qualified to advise me I considered the weight of opinion was in favour of the view that a Third Judge was not immediately necessary, but I hoped that when the new Courts were finished the expense involved. Your Honour was, as you cordially admit, informed of the arguments which had been adduced in this connection and had an opportunity of fully disposing of them. Your letters were forwarded to the Secretary of State and you were so informed, and I am therefore at a loss to know what further reply you expected, the absence of which leads you to the conclusion that your opinion is disregarded. So soon as the reply of the Secretary of State is received it will of course be communicated to you, but in the meantime I presume from the telegram (which I at once sent to you on receipt) that after a perusal of the correspondence he has adhered to his former view that the appointment of a Third Judge can be temporarily deferred. In this matter which you select as a flagrant instance that the local Government "shows no consideration to the Chief Justice," I can find no possible grounds for such a conclusion.

We are all agreed that the appointment of a Third Judge would be most desirable—but it is my duty to examine the comparative urgency of a number of extremely desirable requirements in relation to the finances of the Colony—and I have come to the conclusion so far as my personal view is concerned (the final decision resting with the Secretary of State after perusing Your Honour's arguments and the tables to which you refer) that in the coming year the Colony cannot afford a Third Judge. Provision has, however, been made for a Deputy Official Receiver on Your Honour's recommendation.

4. As regards the second case cited, I did make the suggestion regarding the Shanghai Judge in my letter to Your Honour of 8th February last. I did not go into it in detail until I should hear from the Secretary of State as to whether the idea was possible since Your Honour had stated that you considered it to be out of the question for a Foreign Office Judge to come here unless there were reciprocity, which was impossible. At your desire I have cabled to the Secretary of State to inform him that you would wish to express an opinion regarding the working of the scheme before its details are decided.

5. I have replied at some length to the concrete instances brought forward by Your Honour in support of your view that "consideration is paid to the opinion of the Chief Justice in matters affecting the administration of justice," but I fear that this beyond my power to remove what appears to have become an *idle fixe* in your mind.—I have, &c.

His Honour
The Chief Justice.

Chambers, Supreme Court,
Hongkong, 28th October, 1908.

Sir,—I much regret to find on perusing Your Excellency's speech on the second reading of the Appropriation Ordinance on Thursday, 8th October, that Your Excellency did not take the opportunity of correcting the impression left on the readers of some of the reports of Your Excellency's speech, that in your view appeals to the Full Court as at present constituted were a farce. I had hoped that for the reasons, and with the materials which I had supplied to Your Excellency in my letters on the subject, some allusion would have been made to the subject.

2. Your Excellency's remarks, as published in the papers, are, as I have already pointed out in my letter of 29th September, calculated to undo the work which I have done in promoting confidence in the Full Court in spite of its admittedly unsatisfactory constitution. Very shortly the Full Court will have to deliver important judgments in a case on appeal from my decision at *visu privi*, which has been argued before it at great length. It may be that I shall differ from the Puisne Judge; it may be that I shall maintain my former opinion; but as to both of these questions the matter is still under consideration. But should these things happen the suggestion engendered in the popular mind by the report of Your

Excellency's speech, and especially in that of the disappointed litigant, will inevitably be that the appeal has been a farce. I should therefore be obliged if Your Excellency would lay the correspondence on the table of Council. It is of the first necessity that the appeal to the Full Court should be considered by all, whether well or ill-informed people, as a serious matter, and not as a farce.

3. I note what Your Excellency says on the subject in paragraph 2 of your letter of the 6th October, but I regret that I cannot agree with it. I do not think that the remarks actually made by Your Excellency are at all calculated to promote confidence in the Court, for they suggest criticisms of the decisions of the Chief Justice's judgment which would not otherwise occur to litigants or even ill-informed people. But the actual words used by Your Excellency are not before the public, as no one except members of Council see the local *Herald*.—I have, &c.

F. T. PIGGOTT,
Chief Justice.

His Excellency
Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G.,
Governor of Hongkong.

Government House,
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1908.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of October 28th having reference to the words used by me in a speech regarding the constitution of the Full Court. I am anxious to meet Your Honour's wishes as far as seems to me practicable, but since as you point out the members of the Council already have the corrected version of what I said before them in the *Herald* there seems no object in laying it before them in a separate paper. Your Honour is anxious as I understand that it should be made known that I did not use the words attributed to me in the local Press that the appeal to the Full Court is a farce, and I will if you so desire cause a letter to be written to the Press quoting the words in *Herald*. Seasonal papers consist of the annual reports from departments and other permanent records of the Colony and I do not think that the correspondence in question is of a nature to be included with them.

2. With reference to the question of a Third Judge I have the honour to enclose in original for your perusal and favour of return a private letter* I have just received from Sir H. de Sausmarez together with a copy of the despatch* from the Secretary of State dated 18th September, 1908. I personally agree with the view expressed by Sir H. de Sausmarez.—I have, &c.

F. D. LUGARD, Governor, &c.
His Honour the Chief Justice.

Chambers, Supreme Court,
Hongkong, 4th November, 1908.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge Your Excellency's letter of 2nd November, on the subject of Your Excellency's remarks in Council on the present constitution of the Full Court.

2. I fear that the publication in the newspapers of the remarks actually used by Your Excellency would do more harm than good; for whereas the words as reported might have been looked upon as an unfortunate slip, had the impression created by them been corrected at a subsequent sitting of the Council, the publication of the remarks actually made by Your Excellency unaccompanied by my own observations would seem to indicate that they embodied, as I fear they do, Your Excellency's opinion on the question.

3. With regard to laying the correspondence on the table of the Council, Your Excellency forgets that one of the principal objects of the practice is to make the papers so laid public. I have had a long experience of procedure in Legislative Council, and I think that correspondence which has passed between the Chief Justice and the Governor relative to remarks made by the Governor in Council prejudicial to the administration of justice may fittingly be laid upon the table.

4. I propose to deal with the matter referred to in the second paragraph of the letter under reply in a separate letter.—I have, &c.

F. T. PIGGOTT,
Chief Justice.

His Excellency
Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G.,
Governor of Hongkong.

Government House,
Hongkong, 16th November, 1908.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 4th in which you inform me that my proposal to cause the actual words used by me when addressing the Council on the subject of the Appeal Court to be published in the local Press will not meet your views.

In deference to your opinion as Chief Justice that the remarks made by me may be prejudicial to the administration of justice I have directed that this correspondence shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Council as you desire. But I do not propose to include the enclosure to the Secretary of State's despatch or the private letter to me from Sir H. de Sausmarez which raise a separate issue.—I have, &c.

F. D. LUGARD,
Governor, &c.

His Honour
The Chief Justice.

* Not printed.

LEE YEE
HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND
CIGARS, CIGARETTES
AND
TOILET REQUISITES
FOR SALE.

15, D'ARQUER STREET,
HONGKONG.

Re-opened, 2nd November, 1908.

Intimations.

OF THE MULTITUDES

who have used it, or are now using it, we have never heard of any one who has been disappointed in it. No claims are made for it except those which are amply justified by experience. In commending it to the afflicted we simply point to its record. It has done great things, and it is certain to continue the excellent work. There is—we may honestly affirm—no medicine which can be used with greater and more reasonable faith and confidence. It nourishes and keeps up the strength during those periods when the appetite fails and food cannot be digested. To guard against imitations and substitutions, our "trade mark" is put on every bottle of "Wampole's Preparation," and without it none is genuine. Its palatable honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Taken before meals it creates an appetite, aids digestion, renews vital power, drives out disease germs, makes the blood rich, red and full of constructive elements, and gives back to the pleasures and labours of the world many who had abandoned hope. Dr. S. H. McCoy, of Canada, says: "I testify with pleasure to its unlimited usefulness as a tissue builder." Its curative powers can always be relied upon. It makes a new era in medicine, is beneficial from the first dose and represents effective medical treatment of the twentieth century. "You can trust it as the Ivy does the Oak." One bottle convinces. Watch carefully against imitations. At all chemists here and throughout the world.

DON'T BUY

ELSEWHERE BEFORE YOU CALL AT

FRENCH STORE

(Opposite ASTOR HOUSE).

NOW SHOWING

A Large and Fancy Assortment of

the Best FRENCH TOYS, DOLLS,

TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS,

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE,

PERNOT BISCUITS,

&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1908.

NOTICE.

JUST UNPACKED.

A Selected Variety of
XMAS & NEW YEAR
and
ENGLISH HAND-MADE
PRIVATE GREETING
CARDS.

Also
RELIEF SCRAPES

from the well-known firm of

Messrs. RAFAEL TUCK & SONS.

Now for Sale at

No. 27, DES VŒUX ROAD.

PRICES MODERATE.

INSPECTION INVITED.

GRACA & CO.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1908.

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED

IN DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition for disease to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—break-down—loss of vitality. No matter what may be its cause (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are such as to make the more prominent being sleeplessness, some of prostration or weakness, loss of weight, and waste of energy for all the weary years of life. Now, what a tremendous relief it is in all such cases to be cured!

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY.

To renew these moribund feelings, and prove that as night succeeds the day this is a new certainty secured by a course of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION NO. 3

taken by any other in combination. So easy as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions, it will be the quickest match be restored.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

LIGHTED UP AFRESH.

It is a condition for disease to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—break-down—loss of vitality. No matter what may be its cause (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are such as to make the more prominent being sleeplessness, some of prostration or weakness, loss of weight, and waste of energy for all the weary years of life. Now, what a tremendous relief it is in all such cases to be cured!

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Intimations.

PROFESSIONAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

DR. W. R. LAMB,
AMERICAN OCULIST AND OPTICIAN.

NO. 11, KING EDWARD HOTEL ANNEXE.

HAS the pleasure of announcing his return to Hongkong where he will remain till DECEMBER 11TH.

He has all the latest and best instruments and apparatus for thoroughly Examining and Refracting the Eyes according to the most modern and approved methods as employed in the Metropolitan Eye Hospitals, and has the largest supply and greatest variety of the nearest kinds and styles of mountings and lenses of the best quality ever brought to this Colony—including several thousand different compound and prismatic lenses made specially to order for the correction of astigmatism and other abnormal conditions of refraction which the ordinary lenses commonly used will not correct. His facilities for attending to those in need of his services are equal in any respect to the best obtainable anywhere abroad.

Those who are troubled with weak or defective vision, who suffer from eyeache, headache in the orbital region, inflammation of the eyes or weakness of the ocular muscles, or any of the numerous conditions due to eye strain and overuse of the eyes, and most of these troubles are permanently cured by accurate refraction and properly suited glasses—would do well to avail themselves of the present exceptional opportunity of having their eyes properly examined and refracted and obtaining glasses of the right kind. There are hundreds, if not thousands here, having defective sight who have never had their eyes properly examined by a qualified Oculist, and who are using glasses which in at least nine-tenths of the cases are quite unsuitable, and which not only fail to bring the vision up to the highest possible standard, but the eyes are often much strained, and the vision seriously and often permanently impaired.

Dr. LAMB is certificated in optics as well as in medicine, has made the Eyes a specialty for over 20 years so that all glasses he supplies to his patients are warranted to be correct. He has thousands of references and testimonials from influential citizens from several British Colonies which he has visited professionally and can assure those in need of his services the most thorough, reliable and satisfactory professional work. Charges Reasonable—and Consultation Free.

HOURS: 9 a.m. to 12 a.m.; 2 to 5 p.m.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1908.

[103]

CHILDREN'S
CHRISTMAS BAZAAR,

to be held at the
ITALIAN CONVENT,
28 CAINE ROAD,
on the 4th, 5th, and 7th DEC.

On behalf of the
POOR LITTLE ORPHANS.

DOLLS, TOYS, SWEETS, and ARTICLES of every description, suitable for Christmas presents.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1908.

[1018]

BAZAAR
IN AID OF THE
POOR CHINESE ORPHANS

OF THE
ASILE DE LA SAINTE ENFANCE.

UNDER the Distinguished Patronage of
His Excellency Sir FREDERICK
LUGARD, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

The French Sisters have the honour to announce that their ANNUAL BAZAAR will be held at the City Hall, on MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 7 o'clock in the afternoon.

An inspection of the different Needle and Fancy Work made by their Poor Orphans is requested.

ASILE DE LA SAINTE ENFANCE
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1908.

[1038]

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask
ex Factory.

In Bags of 550 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag
ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1908.

[1st]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY,
LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of
COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT.
Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.
Sundays excepted, to receive and deliver
perishable goods.

WM. FARLANE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1908.

[1037]

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

FROM SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE
— AND MOJI.

THE Steamship
"JAPAN,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or other hazardous godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1908.

[1037]

Dentistry.

THE TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 24, D'ARQUER STREET.

REASONABLE FEE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1908.

[60]

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,
THE LATEST METHOD
OF THE
AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY
11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1908.

[11]

THE
CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND
MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP\$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,
ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1908.

[48]

HARBOR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

No. 89.

It is hereby notified that information has been received from the Military Authorities that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out as under:—

The practice notified in Government Notification No. 85 for the 30th November is hereby cancelled.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd December:—
From Stonecutters in a North-Westerly direction, at ranges up to 8,000 yards, commencing at 6.30 P.M., and finishing at 10 P.M.

On FRIDAY, the 4th December:—
From L. Belchers in a Westerly direction, at ranges up to 8,000 yards, commencing at 9.30 A.M., and finishing at 12 Noon.

On MONDAY, the 7th December:—
From Central in a South-Westerly direction, at ranges up to 10,000 yards, commencing at 10 A.M., and finishing at 12 Noon.

From Albion in a North-Westerly direction, at ranges up to 6,000 yards, commencing at 6.30 P.M., and finishing at 10 P.M.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th December:—
From L. Belchers in a North-Westerly direction, at ranges up to 8,000 yards, commencing at 9.30 A.M., and finishing at 12 Noon.

From Stonecutters (East) in a Westerly direction, at ranges up to 10,000 yards, commencing at 11.30 A.M., and finishing at 1 P.M.

On THURSDAY, the 10th December:—
From Stonecutters (Central) in a North-Westerly direction, at ranges up to 6,000 yards, commencing at 6.30 P.M., and finishing at 10 P.M.

If the weather is unfavourable on any of the above dates, practice will take place on the following day.

All ships, junks and other vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

C. W. BECKWITH, Lieutenant, R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1908.

[1037]

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED

IN DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

SELF CURE NO. ACTION!

MARVEL UPON MARVEL!

NO SUFFERER

NOW DESPAIR.

but I am using a doctor's pill or falling into the doct's trap of quackery, may safely apply and cure myself. I can myself without the knowledge of a doctor. By the introduction of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION

a complete revolution has been wrought in the department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for dyspepsia, superfluous fatness, indigestion, and all the ailments which are the result of a disordered stomach and liver.

THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin diseases, eruptions, itching, and all the ailments which are the result of a disordered blood.

Intimations.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1847.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,

&c., &c., &c.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE
GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

WATSON'S BALM OF ANISEED,
\$0.50 and \$1.00.

A reliable remedy for all severe, acute, chronic, and lingering coughs and colds. Relieves hoarseness, sore throat, tickling in the throat, and difficulty in breathing.

WATSON'S GOLD CURE TABLETS,
\$0.60.

Speedily relieves influenza, cold in the head, sneezing, &c.

WATSON'S COUGH LOZENGES,
\$0.75.

For alleviation of bronchitis, hoarseness, coughs, asthma, colds, and disorders of the throat and lungs.

WATSON'S WILD CHERRY COUGH SYRUP,
\$0.75.

Highly recommended.

WATSON'S EMBROCATION,
\$0.60.

For colds in the chest, bronchitis, sore throat, &c.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS

AND

KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1908.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1908.

THE TIE BETWEEN HIGH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

The tie between His Excellency the Governor and the Chief Justice over the question of a third judge for the Supreme Court has not yet been bridged over and from the correspondence which has passed between the administrative and judicial heads of the Colony it would not be at all improbable if the trifling difference of opinion would develop into an open rupture. It is all due to the fact that the Chief Justice considers himself an ill-used person, because he has to work like a galley slave writing judgments that make the Scriptures look like a pamphlet and Shakespeare's works like a student's scribbles. The correspondence which was laid on the table of the Legislative Council today shows the Chief Justice in a curiously petulant mood, crying for the moon and disappointed because he is only offered a half share in the luminary. First, he begins by placing a wrong interpretation on the Governor's statement made in the Council on the subject of a third judge for the Appeal Court, and when His Excellency points out the error, he squeezes through the back door by saying that even the corrected version is open to objection and "entirely at variance with the traditions of the Bench." The Chief Justice then complains that His Excellency, like Sir Matthew Nathan, found the general opinion to be that except for purposes of the Appeal Court a third judge is not immediately required. What says the Chief Justice to that? He knows "no one familiar with the working of the Court who is of that opinion." Well, we shall not ask from whom the Chief Justice obtained confirmation of his views, but we fancy that if a plebiscite were taken it would be found that the majority of people, lawyers and litigants alike, were on the side of the Governor. But the last sentence in the Chief Justice's first letter is the most illuminating of all. "I was in hopes that the Government would show some slight consideration to myself." All the letters contain the same sentiment of lack of consideration. When His Excellency wrote to say that he regretted to note that the Chief Justice still remained under the erroneous im-

pression "which I have so frequently, and with such apparent ill-success, endeavoured to remove, that the Government is disposed to show no consideration towards myself," the Chief Justice plaintively replied that "I can only say that 31 years' experience does not bear out your Excellency's courteous intentions." The tone of strained politeness is most affecting and a little more of it would be sufficient to melt the heart of a gardener's wheelbarrow. Again the Chief Justice points out that the effect of the Governor's statement can only be "that the opinion of the Government is that I want a third judge appointed to save myself work." That is another instance of want of consideration. Then the Governor forwarded the suggestion to the Colonial Office that an Appeal Court could be formed with the assistance of the judge at Shanghai. What the Chief Justice grumbles at in this connection is that His Excellency never invited his opinion on the subject. If His Excellency had done so the Chief Justice would have pointed out the difficulties in the way of making the scheme effective, and should the suggestion be adopted by the Secretary of State who seems to pay more attention to the Governor's views than to those of the Chief Justice, "it can only work by most seriously hampering the other business of the Court." Once more in the same letter, His Honour winds up by saying: "Your Excellency will I think agree with me that I have some cause for the view I have so frequently expressed that little consideration is paid to the Chief Justice's opinion in matters relating to the administration of justice." By this time the Governor is becoming somewhat irritated at the continual repetition of "want of consideration" and on 6th October, he wrote: "I have replied at some length to the concrete instances brought forward by Your Honour in support of your view that 'little consideration is paid to the opinion of the Chief Justice in matters affecting the administration of justice,' but I fear that it is beyond my power to remove what appears to have become an *idée fixe* in your mind." In attempting to appease the Chief Justice, the Governor proposed to send to the press a true and faithful copy of what he actually did say in the Legislative Council on the subject of the Appeal Court, but His Honour peevishly replied that he feared the publication of His Excellency's remarks "would do more harm than good." There the matter rests. The joke is that Sir Matthew Nathan was as inexorable as Sir Frederick Lugard is to-day. When the Chief Justice pointed out "for three years" that he had to do the work of two judges, Sir Matthew Nathan, without even consulting the Chief Justice "practically informed the Secretary of State that this was not a fact." In one letter His Honour stated that he was then engaged in preparing a judgment on an important appeal; "it took many days to argue in the Full Court; the writing of the judgment will probably take to full mornings' work, of at least four hours a day, and though I am now half way through I have not the remotest idea what the ultimate judgment will be. It is not impossible that this judgment may prevent the case going to the Privy Council." Would it not be possible for His Honour to curtail the length of his judgments, and follow the example of the House of Lords' bench, which seldom oversteps the space of a *Times* column? But when a judgment becomes a sort of serial story somebody must suffer. One further remark the Chief Justice admits that "the constitution of the Appeal Court is extraordinary in so wealthy a Colony as Hongkong." Would the Chief Justice kindly inform the taxpayers of Hongkong where that wealth is to be found in Hongkong? It is absolutely certain that the Government would give much to lay even a little finger on the pile, if only for purposes of taxation.

ARE BRITISH SEAFARERS HEROES?

What is a hero? would make a capital text for some of the leading tub-thumpers at the numerous mutual admiration societies in Hongkong. The theme is rich in variety and replete with fascinating side-issues to charm the unlettered and awaken enthusiasm in the hearts of our amateur parliamentarians. To begin with, it should not be very difficult to prove conclusively that each and every one of us resident in Hongkong is a hero in his own cheapjack fashion, if only because some of us have to submit to oppressive rules and regulations in order that we may make both ends meet. Is it not heroic also to stand forth and cutigate the anomalies of Crown Colony rule, knowing that all the vituperative terms which have been culled from the latest work on synonyms barely tickle the ear of the administrative body? There is also the arg-chair hero who repeats the wonderful and amazing tale of his prowess and adventures until like the veteran of Agincourt he actually believes them himself. But these are not the sort of heroes we would deal with now. They are all very fine in their way and add spice to the monotony of existence, but they are not the real, genuine article—in fact they are the fly-blown essence of ineptitude and only exist because there is a corner in the world for all sorts and conditions of people.

cranks and maniacs alike. The subject of heroes crops up in connection with the recently established Carnegie Hero Fund which is designed to compensate the relatives of those who have perished through their noble efforts to save the lives of their fellow-men. Mr. Carnegie has ever attempted to pose as an altruist, and has expressed the intention over and over again that he will get rid of the major proportion of his magnificent fortune before he finally "crawls off this terrestrial globe." He has flooded the United Kingdom with libraries, which are mainly utilized by love-lorn maidens, who seek consolation for their heart troubles in the works of Annie Swan and Maria Corelli, and world-wise youths who gratify their degenerate appetites on the pessimistic fare supplied by Schopenhauer. Half the churches in the Kingdom are provided with home-made organs whose only redeeming feature is that they drown the voices of the choir. Then there is a Valhalla, or whatever it is called, in New York where the glorious dead have statues reared to their memory, the only difficulty being to decide who is entitled to a niche and who should be flung out as a spurious imitation of the really great. Now the United Kingdom is to be favoured with a Hero Fund, and the old country cannot produce a batch of heroes in twelve months sufficient to swell up all the money that Mr. Carnegie is prepared to devote towards this object, then Socialism has done its worst. Mr. Carnegie, however, is not what might be described as generous to a fault. He has hedged in his Hero Fund with certain restrictions, like the Bailie who presented a halfpenny to a boy with the injunction that the money should not all be spent in one shop. Mr. Carnegie is a lover of the land, having acquired his riches from the bowels of the earth, and he is determined that his heroes shall belong to the landgrubbers, who are content to slave and die in the service of our earthly superiors. So far as it goes the idea of the Fund is not to be criticised, because these helots are worthy of recognition, but when it comes to ostracising the men of the sea, who have made Britain what she is to-day, there is certainly something radically wrong. Apparently, Mr. Carnegie and those who surround him do not believe that there is such a thing as heroism at sea, or if there is it is a washed-out, delapidated, ready-made kind of heroism which does not count, and is not worth considering, because the men who go down to the sea in ships are heroes in any case and if they do happen to forget the respect due to their own crucible and save a shipload of passengers by sheer, dogged courage, well it is only part of their duty which they are in no way exceeding. To face death hourly and daily, to be prepared for every emergency, to die in the depths of the hold like rats in a trap, or to be flung from the yards into a boiling sea, when it is impossible to effect a rescue, to be recalcitrant beyond hope of recovery in order that the stateroom passengers may contentedly enjoy themselves unaware of the tragedies occurring under their feet, these are things which the sailorman, be he captain, officer, engineer, deckhand or stoker, is expected to undertake for a price which would turn a railway navvies into a homicidal maniac. In 30 many words Mr. Carnegie has said that he has no use for seafarers so far as his Hero Fund is concerned. What is a sailor, anyway, but a licensed reprobate with a wife in every port and an abnormal appetite for the indecorous. True, there are sailors who rise above the sordid and mean, who live for higher things, like Mr. Frank Bullen, but then such gentlemen make a competency if not a fortune by exploiting their disapproval and disgust at the habits of the old seadogs who taught them their business, and caricaturing those shipmates with whom they had the misfortune of being associated. And why, it will be asked, are British seafarers excluded from whatever benefits may be derived from the Hero Fund? Simply because Mr. Carnegie feels that "it is not possible to thoroughly investigate a case of bravery performed by a British seafarer when it occurs outside the British Islands or the waters thereof." Which is to say that the testimony of a ship's crew in favour of a gallant officer or seaman is not worth a penny-piece. Strange, it is not, that the Royal Humane Society, of which the Prince of Wales is President, manages to satisfy itself as to the truth of the narratives placed before the members when a case of life-saving is submitted? We had always been under the impression that the man wearing the blue ribbon of the Society's medal was a hero, or at least had the germs of heroism in his bones. Indeed, there are foolish lads who attributed to the wearer of the Society's medal qualities similar to those which are supposed to belong to the veteran who has been decorated with the V.C. But Mr. Carnegie holds otherwise; he says, in effect, "What proof have you that there is such a thing as a sailor-hero? And triumphantly he answers his own question by saying—"Now, I have given you a poser, because like Mrs. Harris there ain't no such person." The Imperial Merchant Service Guild have protested against the injudicious distinction made in the case of seafarers; the secretary has argued

their claims to recognition by the trustees of the Hero Fund, but without avail; he has even gone the length of almost beseeching Mr. Carnegie to remember the friend of everybody, Jack the sailorman. Here is the temperate way in which the secretary, Mr. T. W. Moore, submitted the case for the officers and men of the mercantile marine: "If the administrators of the Carnegie Hero Fund were not satisfied that they had complete and correct information of an act of bravery at sea, then it could not reasonably be expected that they should devote any part of the Fund towards it. The resources of the Fund are quite ample enough to admit of seafarers being included. If only in the interests of humanity, we would submit that they merit the greatest encouragement in saving life at sea. They themselves frequently risk personal hardships and danger, and thus are able to appreciate in what serious jeopardy they must place themselves when attempting to rescue others. I may mention that not long ago, two different cases arose where members of the Guild lost their lives on the high seas in attempting to save others, and their widows were left in very straitened circumstances. According to your present proposals such cases could not be considered in connection with the administration of the splendid fund which you have initiated, and we submit that it would be sorely felt by widows and orphans left behind." Mr. Carnegie quaverously replied that "he agreed with the trustees that they had quite enough to do organising the Hero Fund at home. What they might do in later years would be known later." They felt they had undertaken a difficult task. And there the matter ends. No tatterdemalion, happy-go-lucky, down at the heels seafarers for Mr. Carnegie; not even a nod to those who work among the iron and steel which helped him to make his pile. Fortunately the British sailor is not a man to harbour resentment; he has been for much accustomed to endure the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune to trouble about the views of Mr. Carnegie; all his life has been a series of buffeting and bruises and the fact that Mr. Carnegie does not know the meaning of "those in peril on the sea" will not affect his digestion. But, all the same, Mr. Carnegie's attitude towards the British seafarer is so far as the Hero Fund is concerned cannot be deemed excusable.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE German mail of the 4th November was delivered in London on the 2nd inst.

REUTERS' telegrams, Canton Day by Day, and other items of local news appear on page 7.

THE death is announced at Tientsin of Jay Pollock McCoy, registered at the American Consulate at Tientsin, who died of pneumonia at Peking on November 14th. He was President of the United States Asiatic Trading Co. with headquarters at Indianapolis.

WITHIN the next few days an exhibition of original oil paintings from the Salon de Paris will be held in Hongkong. There will be over 200 exhibits from French masters. Admission to the exhibition will be by tickets, the proceeds of which will be devoted to local charity.

THERE will be a Cricket Match between the Cricket Mole Club and Lusitano Recreation Club on Sunday, the 6th inst., at 2.00 p.m. sharp, at the former Club ground. The following will represent L.R.C.—A. Ribeiro, F. X. Brito, A. G. Brito, C. Lopes, J. C. V. Ribeiro, I. Corneil, P. da Rosa, L. C. Cordeiro, F. H. Hyndman, P. A. Yvanovich, and C. A. Rodrigues.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon. Present:—His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., Hon. Mr. H. May, C.M.G., (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. W. Rees Davies (Attorney General), Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. F. J. Badesley, (Captain Superintendent of Police), Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving (Registrar General), Hon. Mr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G., Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Hon. Mr. H. A. W. Slade, and Mr. C. Clementi (Clerk of Council).

ABSENT.

H. E. Major-General R. G. Broadwood, C.B., TYPHOON SIGNALS. Before proceeding with the business, His Excellency desired, for the information of the public, to draw special attention to typhoon signals. He had discussed with the Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces in South China, the chief points which would tend to mitigate the loss of life and destruction to property owing to atmospheric disturbances. What was required was a station somewhere in the south-east. He had also discussed the matter with the Manila authorities including Santo Domingo and emphasized the need of a frequent exchange of telegrams in order to lessen the chances of destruction to life and property consequent upon a sudden visit of the hurricane.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

PAPERS.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of the Governor, laid on the table the following paper:—1. Objection to the site selected for the erection of a public latrine in the Wong-nai-chung Village.

2. Correspondence regarding the constitution of the Appeal Court.

FINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 16).

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes No. 61 and 62. It was agreed that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

LATRINE FOR WONG-NEI-CHUNG VILLAGE.

The Colonial Secretary moved:—Whereas application has been duly made by the Sanitary Board to the Governor under section 167 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance 1913 for the erection of a public latrine in the Wong-nai-chung village immediately to the south of it and near house No. 113; And Whereas, such application, being approved by the Governor and a notification of the intention to erect a public latrine upon such site having been duly published in three successive numbers of the *Gazette*, certain inhabitants of the above village have objected to such erection; And Whereas the objections so made have been considered by this Council;

It is hereby resolved by this Council that the above mentioned site and the erection thereon of a public latrine be approved.

The Director of Public Works seconded.

Carried unanimously.

SANITARY BYE-LAWS.

The following bye-laws under Section 16 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, with the exception of (a), (b), and (c) were unanimously approved by the Council:—(a) Bake-houses. (b) Cattle-sheds. (c) Piggeries, etc. (d) Dairy. (e) Deposits for Cattle, Pigs, Sheep and Goats. (f) Disinfection of Infected Premises. (g) Domestic Cleanliness and Ventilation. (h) Importation and Inspection of Animals. (i) Latrines. (j) Laundry. (k) Prevention and Mitigation of Epidemic, Endemic, Contagious or Infectious Disease. (l) Prevention of the breeding of Mosquitoes. (m) Removal of Ceiling and Stair Linings. (n) Removal of Patients.

YAU-MAT BUILDING COLLAPSE.

The Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, pursuant to notice, asked the following question:—"Will the Honourable the Attorney-General state whether he has any objection to give the reasons which governed him in not filing an indictment for manslaughter at the last sessions in the Portland Street building collapse case?"

The Attorney-General:—The matter is one of public interest and I am very glad of the opportunity of giving the reasons which governed me in the matter. They are as follows:—After the Coroner's inquiry the Prosecution obtained important expert evidence as to the construction of the buildings. This evidence did not establish such a degree of negligence as could justify a prosecution for manslaughter and in the opinion of the Attorney-General no jury could possibly have convicted having regard to it. The evidence also clearly demonstrated that the main supervision of the work was not controlled by Mr. Bird and as a fact the Building Contract specifically defined the Architects to be "Clement Palmer and Arthur Turner" and did not include the name of Mr. Bird. This point, however, was not material having regard to the absence of proof of negligence previously alluded to. In the Shaukiwan case the evidence taken before the Coroner on the other hand clearly established grave negligence against the Contractor.

NEW TERRITORIES SMALL DEBT COURT.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to empower a Magistrate to hold a Small Debt Court in the New Territories and to regulate the proceedings in relation thereto.

The Bill proposes to establish a Small Debt Court in the New Territories and to give a Magistrate jurisdiction to hear and determine cases where the claim does not exceed two hundred dollars and the defendant is resident there. The Bill provides the necessary machinery and empowers the Magistrate to refer cases which he deems of sufficient importance to be dealt with by the Supreme Court and it also vests a power in the Magistrate to review a judgment given by him within one month of the date of such judgment.

MAGISTRATES' ORDINANCE.

On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Colonial Secretary, the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Magistrates' Ordinance 1890, and to effect certain amendments in the Criminal Law, was read a first time.

The "objects and reasons" of the Bill are fully set out in the Attorney-General's statement attached to the Bill. It reads:—

This Bill proposes to effect certain amendments in the Magistrates Ordinance 1890 and in the Criminal Law of the Colony:—

Section 3. This amendment empowers a Magistrate to order imprisonment in default of finding security for good behaviour. The power already exists in section 50 of the same Ordinance in the case of a person falling to enter into a recognizance with sureties to keep the peace.

Section 4. This section extends the power of imposing whipping in the case of a youth under sixteen.

The object is to substitute whipping in cases other than those already authorised and so avoid imposing imprisonment where the age of the youth renders it undesirable.

Section 5. Having regard to section 80 of the Magistrates Ordinance 1890 which empowers a Magistrate to impose in indictable cases a fine to be imposed in indictable cases it has been suggested that the phraseology of the Stocks Punishment Limitation Ordinance 1887 is ambiguous. This amendment proposes the question beyond doubt and as a consequence section 11 of the Bill repeals the last named Ordinance.

Section 6. This section provides safeguards in the interests of a person ordered to pay compensation by a Magistrate for malicious pro-

secution or false testimony and it makes also provision for enforcing the order.

Section 7. Sub-section (1) follows the Straits Ordinance recently passed with the inclusion of words adapted to local conditions.

Sub-section (2) restricts noisy trades carried on by the lessees of Crown lands. It has been found that such a nuisance in certain places is unchecked, and the power of forfeiture contained in the Crown leases is deemed insufficient to stop it.

Section 8. The term "street" in the Gambling Ordinance 1891 is extended so as to include a wharf, pier, park, recreation ground or other open space.

Section 9. Chinese District Watchmen are not in the view of the Magistrate Court "public servants" within the meaning of the Misdemeanours Punishment Ordinance 1893; and consequently not amenable to libel under that Ordinance. The clause places them within such category.

Section 10. This affords "Forest Officers" similar protection to that granted to police constables.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend The Fire Insurance Companies Ordinance, 1908, was passed on the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Colonial Secretary.

It was considered by the Board of Trade that The Fire Insurance Companies Ordinance 1908 does not safeguard the rights of creditors or of shareholders in the company. Provision is therefore made that if the company or any member or creditor feels aggrieved by the name of the company having been struck off the Register, the company, member, or creditor may apply to the Court and the Court, if it be satisfied that it is just so to do, may order the name of the company to be restored to the Register.

It is based upon the precedent in section 29 of The Life Insurance Companies Ordinance 1907 but is extended to include creditors as well as members of the company.

INTERPRETATION ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved, and the Colonial Secretary seconded, the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend The Fire Insurance Companies Ordinance 1897 and to remove an ambiguity in the construction of the same.

Bill read a first time.

The reason for amending the Interpretation Ordinance is consequent upon the defect which was discovered in Ordinance No. 3 of 1895 in a recent case, which was before the Supreme Court in April 1903, brought for "Criminal Conversation" and it was then discovered that by the effect of Ordinance No. 3 of 1895, the action for criminal conversation had unintentionally been repealed and did not exist in this Colony. Furthermore this Ordinance No. 3 of 1895 enacted that since Ordinance No. 5 of 1865 this form of action was non-existent in the Colony.

COMPANIES ORDINANCE.

The following Bill was read a first time on the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Colonial Secretary:—A Bill entitled An Ordinance further to amend The Companies Ordinance 1865.

This Ordinance extends to creditors of a company the same rights as the Company or its members possess in the case of a defunct Company being struck off the Register.

PEAK TRAMWAYS.

The Bill entitled An Ordinance for Authorising the Construction of a Tramway within the Colony of Hongkong was not proceeded with.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Council adjourned till Thursday, the 17th inst.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the meeting of Council, the Colonial Secretary presiding. It was agreed to recommend that the following votes be adopted by the Council:—

BLAKE PIER SHELTER.

A sum of five thousand dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, Miscellaneous, Blake Pier Shelter.

STATIONERY.

A sum of one thousand seven hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Miscellaneous Services, stationery.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

A sum of eighty-six thousand five hundred and forty-seven dollars and sixty cents in aid of the vote, Miscellaneous Services, for the following items:—

Indian Police Remittances	\$ 750.00
Cancer Research Fund	35.60
Tropical Diseases Research Fund	118.65
Department of Chinese in London	
University	35.60
Imperial Institute	217.30
Redemption of Subsidiary Coin	28,520.45
Total	\$86,547.60

PUBLIC WORKS.

A sum of one thousand four hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works, Recurrent, Miscellaneous Services.

TREE PLANTING.

A sum of nine hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Botanical and Forestry Department, Other Charges, for the following items:—

Forestry in New Territories	\$400
Tree planting	500
Total	\$900

RELIGIOUS PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A sum of two hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Education, Other Charges, Religious Public School, Anglo-Chinese Side, language bonus.

HOUSE ALLOWANCE.

A sum of two hundred and eighty-five dollars in aid of the vote, Police and Prison Department, A.—Police, Personal Emoluments, Captain Superintendent, house allowance.

TYPHOON DAMAGES.

A sum of sixty-one thousand dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works, Recurrent, Miscellaneous typhoon and rainstorm damages. This was all the business.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

THE "FATSHAN" INCIDENT.

BRITISH CONSULAR INQUIRY CONCLUDED.

ACCUSED WATCHMAN DISCHARGED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shameen, 3rd December, 10.30 a.m.

The finding of the British Consular Court of Inquiry in the ss. *Fatshan* case has been posted up in the morning boat.

The accused watchman has been discharged.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shameen, 2nd December.

A Court of Inquiry was held at the British Consulate on Tuesday, the 1st instant, and continued to-day to investigate into the circumstances attending the death of a Chinese passenger on board the ss. *Fatshan* in which it is alleged was killed by being assaulted by a ticket collector (a foreigner) while collecting the passage tickets. This incident has excited considerable comment amongst the Chinese here against the foreigners owing to the wild and exaggerated reports of the occurrence appearing in the Chinese newspapers. The Court was presided over by Mr. Fox, H.B.M.'s Consul-General, and there were present also the Portuguese Consul-General Mr. Moraes, a Chinese Magistrate and a representative of the Viceroy. In delivering the finding of the Court, Mr. Fox said that the Court was an informal one as the accused is not a British subject, and further that there is no charge, before him against the man who is alleged to have committed the assault, but on account of a communication he had received from the Viceroy informing him that a Chinese passenger was said to have been killed on board a British ship, he had ordered this inquiry to be held, and in order that it should be conducted in fairness and justice to all concerned he had allowed the Chinese press reporters and the public to be present. Having gone through all the evidence before him, specially the most vital one—that of the European doctor who had examined the corpse and who testified to not having found the slightest marks on the body which might have caused the death and in view of the clear evidence given by the officers of the steamer of what actually happened, he must come to the conclusion that the deceased came by his death in a natural manner, and there being sufficient evidence against the accused he is not justified in handing him over to the Portuguese Consul, and the accused was discharged. In conclusion, Mr. Fox said that if the Viceroy is not satisfied with the result of the inquiry and that if further evidence may be forthcoming, the Viceroy may communicate with his colleague, the Portuguese Consul-General who will deal with the matter. The captain and the agent of the Steamship Company have given their assurance to produce the ticket collector if so required. A word of warning was given by Mr. Fox to the Chinese press reporters, and he requested them to refrain from publishing false reports, but to adhere strictly to all the evidence they had heard in the Court.

Death of Emperor and Empress.

THE COLONY'S SYMPATHY.

RESOLUTION PASSED BY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council which was held this afternoon, advantage was taken by H.E. the Governor to officially express Hongkong's sympathy with the Chinese people in their sad bereavement by the death of the Emperor and Dowager Empress. In introducing the Resolution, His Excellency, in the course of a short speech of condolence, said that it was only fitting that this community should express its condolence and sympathy with the Chinese people and he was sure all members wished prosperity to China in the future. He had wired to the British Consul-General at Canton a message of condolence and that official conveyed the same to the Viceroy, who wired back his gratitude. His Excellency had not yet sent a copy of the Resolution to Peking but would do so shortly. His Excellency then moved the Resolution, which is as follows:—

That the Legislative Council of Hongkong at this, its first meeting since the news of the death of the Emperor and Dowager Empress of China was received, desire to record its sympathy with the Government of China on the loss it has sustained by the death of its Ruler and to express its hope that the reign of the new Emperor may be successful and prosperous.

Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., on behalf of the Chinese community, thanked His Excellency for the kind words he had spoken and said that he most pleasingly and feelingly seconded the Resolution. The sad calamity which had overtaken China was of such a nature as not to fall to call for sympathy. The way in which the people showed their sorrow and their resignation was indeed admirable. Yesterday, the enthronement of the new Emperor took place, and he was sure that all the members would wish him a long and prosperous reign. The speaker expressed a wish that the Prince Regent would have every success in his responsible post and concluded with a hope for the welfare and peace of the Empire. (Applause.) The Resolution was carried unanimously.

Threatened Commercial Dislocation.

THE RESULT OF THE DANISH MENT ORDERS.

MEETING OF THE CHINA ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE.

As a result of the banishment orders issued last week by Government against certain Chinese amongst whom were included members of the native commercial community, considerable nervousness and even anxiety have been engendered in the minds of the more numerous among the Chinese traders in Hongkong. Ugly rumours of commercial dislocation have been heard in interested quarters, and the cessation of business on the part of the place-goods dealers has been vaguely suggested. It should be well to point out that none of these proposals are contemplated as an emphatic protest against the measures instituted by Government for the preservation of the peace of the Colony; but becoming apprehensive of their position in relation to the Japanese boycott—as distinct from the riotous agitation early in November—a large number of the Chinese entertain misgivings lest their boycott sympathies might bring them under the ban leading ultimately to their being banished out of the Colony. In their present uneasy state of mind, members of the merchant class are said to have refrained from entering into contracts for the purchase of goods, and where they thought success might attend their efforts it has been even suggested that overtures have been made for the cancellation of contracts. From the purchasers' standpoint the moment is even opportune for the repudiation of contracts in view of the heavy fall in exchange. Reports have also been current that in certain cases tentative approaches have been made to certain local Banks for the withdrawal of deposits.

In the existing situation, the threats of the commercial community in particular, and of the Colony in general, is due to the local committee of the China Association for their promptitude in realising the possibilities that may be engendered by sympathy and in meeting as early as they have done yesterday for the purpose of deliberating upon the best course they might, with propriety, take in allaying the doubts which at present exist. That the China Association have arrived upon a decision goes without saying when it is remembered that the Hongkong branch of this influential institution is directed by practical, level-headed men of long business experience. The Committee's decision has been embodied in adequate representations to Government which, it is hoped, will be productive of the desired effect.

RELEASE OF CHINESE EDITOR.

Mr. Ng Hio Tsz, the editor of the Chinese newspaper *Sheng Po*, who was arrested yesterday, and on whose behalf a motion for a writ was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday, was released this afternoon. We understand that *habeas corpus* proceedings have, accordingly, been abandoned.

"The Country Girl."

ANOTHER DRAMATIC SUCCESS.

HONGKONG AMATEURS CHARM A CROWDED THEATRE.

Almost the first thought that comes to the mind after witnessing the talent of the Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Society is how did the members arrive at the selection of the piece chosen. There are so many plays going the rounds nowadays, and so many jingoistic and tame operas called comic which please the uncritical and easily pleased that the ultimate decision as to the most suitable medium must be fenced about with much entanglement. Already the amateurs have given us of the pick of comedies, but their venture in such a well-known and exhilarating piece as "The Country Girl" must have been undertaken with no little trepidation.

For "The Country Girl" demands of the artist such an expenditure of vital force, such a variety of dramatic talent, such a call upon the art of the entrepreneur, that even those whose faith in the Amateur Dramatic Society was bolstered up by past successes was found hanging in a sort of a sort of a comedy, the requirements are limited to mobility of expression, ease of deportment, and what may be termed naturalness. Any and each of these may be overdone, and if exaggerated even so little they give the stage presentation a hollow and unreal quality which rob it of that verisimilitude which is the head and front of life-like actuality. It then becomes a caricature, a grating exaggeration, which disappoints an audience prepared to enter into the spirit of the theme. As everyone knows, such plays as "Sweet Lavender" or "Love in Idleness" or any of Edward Terry's repertory would be ruined were even the smallest character to indulge in buffoonery when sympathy is called for, and even the youngest in "Caste" would fail as a foil to Eccles if his sincerity were doubtful.

So much for plain sentimental comedy. How much more, then, is necessary when a play becomes a sort of superior burlesque, especially considering that amateurs have to fill the chief parts? It is all very well to say that the professional companies achieve the result desired without unduly straining themselves. But then a company of professionals is selected from a host of thespians who have devoted time and study to the delineation of particular characters. A Tree as a dashing guardman would look as much like a monkey on a piece of string as Hodyn Coffin would look like an Antony. So that after the musical comedy had been decided upon, the real question was who could be found to fill the cast? Hongkong is a small place after all, and the circle of those capable of sustaining a role in a musical comedy is extremely circumscribed. It is not a question of pick and choose; rather,

it is usually a case of Hobson's choice, for outwardly at least, we are a haphazard lot of back-seaters, who would prefer to peep through the curtain at taking a front bench. We like to look on and criticize and speculate how much better we could do these things that are displayed for our benefit than the mummery who have braved the agony of the limelight. With what misgivings then in charge of the arrangements went about their voluntary duty of straightening out the preliminaries we can only guess. But the wiles and cajoleries, the bonied pleadings and silver entreaties of those who are at the head of the A.D.C. are provokable, and out of the meagre few who have that undefinable something known as a stage presence and sense of make-believe a company was formed which do it with credit to the theatrical instinct of the managing committee.

Let it be said, without further palaver, that the presentation of "The Country Girl" for the first time last night was a crowning success to the past achievements of the A.D.C. There was not so much as the ripple of a *contempt*, except where it was contemplated by the comedy; every little point was emphasised with due regard to its importance; and the new "business" introduced was decidedly effective. How long the amateurs have been working to attain the result which was so enthusiastically acclaimed last night, we are not in a position to say. The very freshness, vivacity and swing of the comedy indicated that the rehearsals had not brought staleness to their train, nor dimmed the original conception. Inevitably, "The Country Girl" recalled memories of night long past, and inevitably the mind drew comparisons, but the A.D.C. suffered in no way from these comparisons. Indeed the play seemed to have gained a new lease of life. It was as translucent as a summer sky, and bright with the enthusiasm of the performers, a joy and pleasure which were communicated to the crowded audience.

After the first few jokes, people were on the *gaieties* of expectation. Here was no antiquated fossil of a comedy, dependant on resurrected gags, and paleolithic quips on things long forgotten. It was up-to-date, sprightly as a Hongkong maid, charming with the charm which comes from acknowledged ability on the part of the artists and picturesque scenery. The songs were rendered with all the vim and go of a Brooklands race, and the choruses, the attitudes, the piquant poses of those holding subordinate parts came as a revelation to those who know nothing of the versatile powers of young Hongkong. The dancing by the ladies, who, without a doubt, worked hard under the able tutelage of Mr. Geo. A. Caldwell, at the practices, was simply admirable. As for the lyrics which hit the Colony's weak points, they were taken up and enjoyed with increasing happiness. "The Country Girl" is to stay with us for a week or thereby, but we fancy there are many who will be loth to part with her even then.

As for the players, we confess to a feeling of nervousness in tackling such a difficult problem. Were we to mete out undiluted praise we should be charged with sycophancy. On the other hand, were we to single out the little slips here and there and make of them a mountain of detail we should be equally at fault. That there were minor mistakes here and there none will deny; that the performance as a whole was an unbounded tribute to the dramatic personae is beyond question, and in the galaxy of pleasure we forget, nay, we hardly notice, the trifles which inobtrusively slid away. We may be pardoned if amongst so many we make no special mention of the excellence of individual performers. As everybody will be going to see "The Country Girl" for themselves, let them judge for themselves and we are certain that unless they are of the misanthropical, jaundiced order, they will find the same difficulty as we have ourselves in apportioning the credit due to each and all of the cast. We give the cast, which is about the largest that has been seen on the Hongkong stage for many a year:—

Geoffrey Chalmers Mr. Geo. P. Lammerl.
Rajah of Hongkong Mr. H. P. White.
Sir Joseph Venky Lt. Com. H. P. White.
Dutty Venky Mr. H. P. White.
Lord Archer Mr. H. V. Wilkinson.
Maj. Vicat Mr. D. P. Wainbrook.
Lord Grassme Mr. F. C. Carroll.
Sir Charles Cornelyou Mr. E. G. May.
Granter Mummery Mr. M. S. Northcote.
Rube Fairway Mr. A. J. Dabry.
Groom Mr. J. Hall.
Tynechiff Sub-Lt. D. Maxwell, R.N.
R. Jals Mr. F. C. Hall.
Attendants Mr. C. C. F. Cunningham.
Barry Mrs. W. G. Worcester.
Maudie Joy Mrs. W. G. Worcester.
Dorcas Melling of Hongkong Miss E. L. Logan.
Madame Nophis Miss E. L. Logan.
Miss E. L. Logan Miss E. L. Logan.
Mrs. St. Quintin Mrs. Henry Humphreys.
Lady Anchester Mrs. W. L. Carter.
Miss Ervay Mrs. E. L. Logan.
Lidy Arnold Miss D. Shelton Hopper.
Nurse Miss W. W. Waring.
Princess Miss Chapman.
Attendants Miss Chatham.
and and

Nan Mrs. H. A. Stewart.
Villagers, Rustic, Farm Hands, &c. &c.
Meagames Gilby, McFarlane, Capel, Tarrant, Misses Feith, Andrews, Tennant, Lambert, Hance, Sayer, Schmidt, Miller, Messrs. Fleming, Cocking, Lammerl, Wilson, Sir Ch. Young, Nephew, Mr. W. W. Waring, Sir S. Thomas, Hayward, H. W. Sayer.
Miss Ella Rowe, Mrs. Henry Humphreys, Miss Hopper, Mrs. Gibbs and Miss Sath were among those who specially charmed the audience with their dances.

The musical director was Mr. George Grimble, the orchestra being composed as follows: First Violon, Capt. H. M. Beasley, R.A. Mr. I. R. Hargreaves, Mr. E. Wolf, Mr. C. A. P. Xavier, Cello, Mr. P. A. Roxley, Bass, Mr. W. W. Matthews, Cornets, Mr. C. C. Elliott and Mr. Bristow, Clarinet, Bandman Hotchkiss, The "Buffs" Trombone, Bandman McQuade, The "Buffs" Second Violon, Mr. G. G. Catchick, Mr. J. M. S. Roxley, Mr. Sibbitt, Sergeant Perdue, A. P. D. Viola, Bandman Carter, The "Buffs" Flute, Mr. P. Sch. Osmund, French Horns—Corporal Miller and Corporal Smith, The "Buffs" Bassoon, Lance Corporal Miles, The "Buffs" Timpani, Bandman Kennings, The "Buffs" Piano, Mr. George Grimble.

It is needless to say that the costumes caught the eye of every lady in the Theatre. Messrs. Powell & Co. were responsible for the furnishings, while Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. gave that delicate scented flavour to the programmes.

The production was under the charge of Mr. John Robertson, who is the Arthur Collins of the East. Mr. Arthur Chapman was a capable business manager, and Messrs. Mowbray Northcote and E. Ormiston did their duty as hon. secretary and hon. treasurer respectively.

The Appeal Court.

QUESTION OF CONSTITUTION.

CHIEF JUSTICE'S EMPHATIC PROTEST.

The following correspondence regarding the constitution of the Appeal Court, was laid before the Legislative Council by command of His Excellency the Governor, this afternoon:—

Chambers, Supreme Court,
Hongkong, 25th September, 1908.

Sir,—I have read the remarks which Your Excellency made in Council on Thursday last on the subject of the third Judge with surprise and regret; and I must enter a very respectful but emphatic protest against Your Excellency's view as reported in the newspapers, that "the existing Appeal Court must necessarily be a farce," and that this view is supported by the Chief Justice. The public expression of such a view is calculated to do the gravest harm to the prestige of the Supreme Court in the eyes not only of Europeans but also of the Chinese.

2. That the constitution of the Appeal Court is extraordinary in so wealthy a Colony as Hongkong is a fact which I have always admitted; that it is anomalous, that it deserves the strongest hostile criticism, may also be conceded. But that is a very different thing from saying that it is a farce; for this implies that the Chief Justice is obstinately tenacious of his own opinions, and that he will never change them whatever new arguments may be advanced on the appeal. Such an idea is contrary to the high—and they are very high—traditions of the British Bench to which I have the honour to belong.

3. I know that the idea to which Your Excellency gave expression was current in the Colony, and I took occasion some time ago in Court to say that the constitution of the Appeal Court being what it was I conceived it to be my duty to make the best of it, and I assured the profession that I came to the hearing of an appeal with a mind absolutely free and treated it so far as possible as a new case. Only recently I said with the same object in view that a Judge is always assumed to have the honesty necessary to reverse his own decision if, on further argument, it is shown to be wrong. A second argument often puts things in a new light, and points often occur to one which did not present themselves on the first. A second argument and a second judgment upholding the first may lead to a clearer appreciation of the law, and prevent an appeal to the Privy Council. Although it has not happened up to the present that I have had occasion to reverse a judgment I have given, on minor points I have frequently had occasion to change my views, and I can quite conceive the possibility of my doing so on a crucial issue.

4. I am at the present time engaged in preparing a judgment on an important appeal; it took many days to argue in the Full Court; the writing of the judgment will probably take up full morning work, of at least four hours a day, and though I am now half way through I have not the remotest idea what the ultimate judgment will be. It is not impossible that this judgment may prevent the case going to the Privy Council. Your Excellency will agree that when so much care is given to appeals the word "farce" is hardly applicable; and it is the more unfortunate that such an expression of opinion should have fallen from Your Excellency while a judgment in an appeal case is pending. I must confess that I should not like to deliver a judgment even on a small matter which was deemed to be given in farcial conditions. I think therefore that Your Excellency will not hesitate to remove the impression which must have been caused by the remark at some future sitting of Council.

5. The report of Your Excellency's speech also says that you have, like Your Excellency's predecessor, found the general opinion to be that except for the purposes of an Appeal Court, a third Judge is not immediately required. I think it my duty to point out to Your Excellency that I know no one who is familiar with the working of the Court who is of that opinion. The fact is that the pressure of the last few months has been so great that we had arrived almost at breaking point, and this is by no means the first time. If it had been laid up for even 2 days with influenza, the whole work of the Court would have been dislocated to the great inconvenience of suitors. I can only add that I was in hopes that the Government would show some slight consideration for myself; I have, &c.

F. T. PROCTOR,
Chief Justice.

His Excellency
Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G.,
Governor of Hongkong.

8837/1908.

Government House,
Hongkong, 26th September, 1908.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of yesterday's date I have the honour to inform you that I did not use the word "farce" in connection with the existing Appeal Court of the Colony. I spoke deliberately and I am correctly reported by the *South China Morning Post* as having used the word "unsatisfactory." I was so anxious to make it plain to the Council that I intended no reflection whatever upon the Court, but only criticised its constitution—in the way you have yourself criticised it, that I added further explanatory words (which have been omitted by the reporters) to the following effect: "It is no less unsatisfactory to the Chief Justice himself than to litigants, for if he reverses his former decision after hearing fuller evidence, more especially if this should occur more than once—he may lay himself open to the imputation, that he does not know his own mind, or that he is influenced by his junior." If on the other hand he confirms his former decisions it may be alleged that the Appeal is a farce.

These as near as I can recollect are the precise words used by me in this connection. I think Your Honour will agree with me that it would be difficult to select words which would more completely disprove of the interpretation conveyed in your second paragraph.

The only authentic report, the Colonial *Standard*, has already been revised in this sense.

I regret to note from the last sentence of Your Honour's letter that you still remain under the erroneous impression which I have so frequently and with such apparent ill success, endeavoured to remove, that the Government is disposed to show no consideration towards yourself.—I have, &c.

F. D. LUGARD,
Governor, &c.

His Honour
The Chief Justice.

Chambers, Supreme Court,
Hongkong, 29th September, 1908.

Sir,—I am much obliged for the courteous information conveyed in Your Excellency's letter of the 26th instant informing me of the actual words used by Your Excellency in your speech in Council on the subject of the constitution of the Full Court. The *China Mail* and the *Daily Press* reported it in the way in which I referred to it in my letter; and it seems to me probable that the reporters jumped from the beginning of Your Excellency's remarks to the end, seizing on the words "the appeal is a farce" as making good copy. I much regret to inform Your Excellency that the words actually used in your speech are "open to the same objection that I have already expressed to Your Excellency, and are entirely at variance with the traditions of the Bench. No one who is familiar with the work of a Judge could suggest that if after hearing fuller evidence in a case or in several cases, the Chief Justice reversed his former decision he did not know his own mind, because it may be precisely this fuller information (which on appeal is fuller argument, and rarely fuller evidence) which has made the case clearer than it was on the first hearing when this information was not forthcoming. Nor could there be any "innuendo" to the effect that he has been influenced by his junior. The Full Court as at present constituted enables the Chief Justice to have the assistance of the Puisne Judges; discussion on abstract legal questions often makes points clearer than they were when first dealt with by one Judge. And for the reasons given in my former letter the fact that the Chief Justice with the assistance of the Puisne Judges confirms his former decision cannot in any circumstances render the appeal a farce.

2. The defects of the present system are patent; but with much respect, they are not those which Your Excellency has pointed out. And the emphasis which has been laid upon them by Your Excellency cannot fail to be very detrimental to the prestige of the Court amongst both Europeans and Chinese, which it has been my constant aim to maintain at the highest level.

3. With reference to the last paragraph of the letter under reply Your Excellency is always very good in assuring me that my opinion is not well-founded when I say that the Government shows no consideration to the Chief Justice. I can only say that 31 years' experience does not bear out Your Excellency's courteous intentions. The question is one which I have very much at heart, and so long as I am Chief Justice of the Colony I shall continue to do so. Let me put to Your Excellency two instances which will explain my meaning.

For 3 years I have pointed out that the Chief Justice has to do the work of two Judges. Acting on information which was never submitted to me Sir M. Nathan practically informed the Secretary of State that this was not a fact. I have at last through Your Excellency's courtesy, been shown this information, and have pointed out that it was inaccurate from beginning to end. I have received no answer, so that I must assume that my opinion is disregarded. Even the carefully drawn-up tables which I had prepared and which support my statement have elicited no comment. Even as one Judge doing the work of two at certain periods of the year I have to work "double tides" to get through the work. One of such periods which has covered the last 3 or 4 months is just over; and yet Your Excellency has informed the Council in spite of my reiterated opinion that there is no immediate necessity for a third Judge. The effect of this on my mind can only be that the opinion of the Government is that I only want a third Judge appointed to save myself work. Surely Your Excellency will agree that this is a case of want of consideration for the Chief Justice.

Let me take another case. There was a suggestion in one of Your Excellency's letters that an Appeal Court could be formed with the assistance of the Judge of Shanghai. I learn from Your Excellency's speech in Council that the suggestion has been forwarded to the Secretary of State in the concrete form that the Judge of Shanghai should come to Hongkong to sit as an Appeal Judge twice a year. If Your Excellency had asked my opinion before sending this suggestion forward, I should have pointed out the difficulties in the way of making the scheme effective, and the inconveniences which must result from it; that changes must be made in the law and Code of Procedure; and that it can only work by most seriously hampering the other business of the Court. This quite apart from the inherent objections to the scheme.

But the scheme has apparently been approved at home, and I shall have to work it. As in the case of the third Judge, the opinion of people who knew little or nothing of the matter was held of more weight than mine, so here, when, as is inevitable, I point out the unworkable nature of the scheme as sent from home, I shall probably be told that others think differently.

Your Excellency will, I think, agree with me that I have some cause for the view I have so frequently expressed that little consideration is paid to the Chief Justice's opinion in matters relating to the administration of justice.—I have, &c.

F. T. PROCTOR,
Chief Justice.

His Excellency
Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G.,
Governor of Hongkong.

(Continued on page 4.)

Today's Advertisements.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.
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STEAM FOR
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Imperial German Mail Steamship

"BUELOW"
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For further particulars, apply to
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General Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1908. [18]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 2 P.M. of the 5th instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1908. [1042]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

on

SATURDAY

the 5th December, 1908, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 5, Des Voeux Road, corner of Leaden Street,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

WINES AND SPIRITS.

Comprising:—

PORT WINE, DUNDEE WHISKY, ROYAL CROWN SCOTCH WHISKY, AMERICAN RYE WHISKY, PERINET FINE CHAMPAGNE, MARIE BRIZARD AND ROGER COGNAC, CURMILL & CO'S COGNAC, MARASCHINO, ANISETTE, AFRICOT BRANDY, &c. &c.

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TENNANT'S ALE AND STOUT in Cases of 7 dozen pints.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1908. [1033]

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

THE "FATSHAN" INCIDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Sir,—May I ask a little room in your esteemed paper to remark that almost every item in the statement to the *Fatshan* incident translated by you in your issue of Wednesday is false, in fact. Setting aside the bare fact that the man was there, and was asked for his ticket, there is not a word of truth in the account given as to how he was "brutally done to death."

The "composers of the story" say that they went downstairs attracted by the "scuffle" and yet farther on they say that they were "eye-witnesses" of the affair from the first. The man was probably actually in a dying state when he came on board. The proclivity of the Chinese in Hongkong to head for Canton when attacked by grievous illness is well known, and it is most likely that it was in compliance with this impulse that he was making a last effort; he was in a miserable state of emaciation. The story of the assault is a mass of lies; he was neither struck nor kicked nor was any violence whatever offered to him; all the action in the matter was taking hold of his shoulder and shaking him a little to wake him up, the usual method. It was eye-witness of all the gruesome (and of "examination" on Monday when the so-called "doctors" examined the corpse and endeavoured to find or manufacture "marks" of ill-treatment on the body, in which they were singularly unsuccessful, I marked one man who called himself an "undertaker" for about a quarter of an hour patting with his fingers a small brown mark in the forehead, the only sign of any skin abrasion on the body, probably weeks old and very small. He seemed to be endeavouring to produce blood to indicate freshness of injury. He was very voluble to the bystanders, but his pains were wasted. Another old disant "doctor," who was really a drug vendor, having stated that there was a broken bone, was asked to point it out. He went all over the body commencing at the crown, and when last I remarked him he had his ear down close on the stomach, listening for the broken bone! Altogether, it was amusing, but disgusting, and not calculated to give one a high opinion of the progress of science among the Cantonese medical practitioners.

The whole story of the incident is a "get up" by some of those unfortunately too plentiful agitators, who take every opportunity of spreading malicious and calumnious reports; and play on the impulsiveness and credulity of the Chinese. Beyond the easily collected curious crowd in Canton I saw no evidences of excitement amongst the people and if any such arises it will be due to the unskilful meddling of these mischief mongers.—I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.,

CHAS. LLOYD,
Master, *Fatshan*.

Hongkong, December 3rd, 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule of service 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

18 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

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(Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	Leave Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver
"MONTAGLE"	6,165	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9th	Jan. 2nd, 1909.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Dec. 19th	Jan. 8th
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	SATURDAY, Jan. 16th	Feb. 5th
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Feb. 13th	March 5th
"MONTAGLE"	6,165	TUESDAY, Mar. 2nd	Mar. 26th
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"EMPRESS" steamships will leave Hongkong at 7 A.M.

S.S. "MONTAGLE" at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Pacific Express Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class

Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways

First-class rates to London include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line.

R.M.S. "MONTAGLE" carries "Intermediate" Passengers only, at intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

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W. KRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, &c.,

Corner Piddar Street and Praya, Opposite Blake Pier.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

For	Stevedore	On
MANILA	LONGSANG	FRIDAY, 4th Dec., 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE & SAMARANG	ONSANG	SATURDAY, 5th Dec., Noon
SHANGHAI	JANGSANG	TUESDAY, 8th Dec., Noon
SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, WEI-HAIWEI, CHEFOO & CHANTAO	CHIRSHING	WEDNESDAY, 9th Dec., Noon
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, 11th Dec., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOI	KUTSANG	WEDNESDAY, 16th Dec., Noon
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RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The steamers *Kutsang*, *Namsang* and *Yuensang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

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Hongkong, 28th November, 1908.

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

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THE Company's Steamship

"HAIYANG,"
Captain Hodgins, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 4th inst., at 11 o'clock A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1908. [1026]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

FOR LONDON, HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"DENBIGHSHIRE"
will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 5th December, 1908.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 26th December, 1908. [1954]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

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"ALDENHAM,"
Captain St. John George, will be despatched for the above Ports, on THURSDAY, the 10th December, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

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THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.
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"TUDOR PRINCE,"
Captain Macdonough, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about SATURDAY, the 12th December, 1908.

For Freight, apply to
ANNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 11th November, 1908. [1941]

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PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to
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Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1908. [1920]

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FOR NEW YORK:
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For Freight and further information, apply to
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Hongkong, 3rd December, 1908. [1041]

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TAI"

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Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5:30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Five New Steamers have unequalled accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabin.

Passage Fare—Single Journey

Meals

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

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Shipping—Steamers.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

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(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERMAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship
"DEVANHA,"
Captain W. Hayward, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 12th December, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's R.M. *Himalaya*, 7,000 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. *Arabia*, due in London on 23rd January, 1909.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, 28th November, 1908. [1939]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship
"JAPAN,"
Captain J. G. Oliphant, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED,
Agents,
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1908. [1039]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship
"ERNEST SIMONS,"
Captain Girard, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about MONDAY, the 7th December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
P. NALIN,
Acting Agent,
Hongkong, 30th November, 1908. [1941]

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOI.

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"GREGORY APCAR,"
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This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified Doctor.

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DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED,
Agents,
Hongkong, 30th November, 1908. [1031]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (Florida and Rubattino United Companies).

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEOHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LIGURIAN and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO.

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For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to
OARLOWITZ & CO.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1908. [195]

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRAGGE (TASTELESS) FORM.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is a new and scientific preparation, which has been discovered by the late Dr. J. C. B. Belsion, and is now being prepared by the late Dr. J. C. B. Belsion, and is now being prepared by the late Dr. J. C. B. Belsion.

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HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 27th November, 1908, per 5 Man.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beefsteak and prime cut—Mei Lung Pa

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk

" Roast—Shin

" Breast—Ngau Lam

" Soup, Tong Yuk

" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa

" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chung

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li

" Corned—Ham Ngau Li

" Head—Ngau Tan

" Heart—Ngau Sum

" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin

" Feet—Ngau Kook

" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu

" Tail—Ngau Mei

" Liver—Ngau Con

" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To

" Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau Chai—

